

ON CORRESPONDING SUNDAYS IN 3 DIFFERENT YEARS "THE WORLD" PRINTED
APRIL 1903-251
APRIL 1905-4,696
APRIL 1908-5,793
Wants
Wants
Wants
THE WORLD PUBLISHES MORE "WANTS" THAN ANY TWO OTHER NEWSPAPERS.

PRICE ONE CENT.

EXTRA

1 P. M.

A BREAK IN THE RANKS.
MANY OF THE BEER WAGON DRIVERS RETURN TO WORK.

Only Five Hundred Drivers Remain to Carry on the Fight Against the Bosses—They Will Soon Be Reduced to a Few. The Inside Story of the Fight Against the Beer Wagon Drivers.

The first break in the ranks of the brewerymen's unions occurred this morning. When the locked-out brewerymen gathered at Clarendon Hall there was considerable excitement after the pickets at Elbert's, Ruppert's, Ringler's, Schaefer's, Eichler's, Meyer's and Hoffmann's breweries reported that many of the old drivers had returned to work and thus abandoned their brethren of the Beer-Drivers' Union.

At Elbert's brewery sixty-five of the old drivers applied for work. They were received. Three others of the complement of sixty-eight would not abandon the union. Of the fifty drivers locked out at Ruppert's brewery all but three returned.

Twelve of the twenty drivers at Ringler's brewery were reinstated. F. & M. Schaefer had thirty-five drivers, and all but three returned to work. Most of the drivers employed at Hoffmann's, Eichler's and Meyer's breweries also abandoned the union and were reinstated in their old situations.

It was 10 o'clock when President Folke called the Drivers' Union to order in lower Clarendon Hall. About five hundred members were present. Secretary Reide reported the break in the ranks. Grains loud and deep were sent up. The President announced that the men who had thus gone back on their obligations were henceforth "scabs," who would be forever ostracized from the fellowship of union men.

Several members jumped to their feet and denounced the men who had turned traitors. One said: "This will not make any serious difference with us. The boycott will be more vigorously applied now, and the men who have turned their backs so shamefully upon us will find that their services in the breweries are not needed. We will strike a blow against every one of those breweries from which they will not soon recover."

The Secretary said that 10,000 barrels of beer a week had been ordered from outside breweries and any one requiring a supply could get it by applying at 213 Forsyth street. This, he thought, would make the boycott more effective.

Other speakers urged the men present to stand firm, and when the roll was called 500 drivers responded and declared they would not give up. The hands men are firm, very few having gone back to work.

At the association rooms, in Irving place, the bosses were jubilant over the disaffection among the drivers.

UPHOLDING THE LOCKED-OUT MEN.
Many of the local assemblies of the Knights of Labor and the open trades and outdoor workers have already taken action upon the brewery men's lockout by passing resolutions endorsing the brewery employees and boycotting pool beer, and imposing fines upon members who patronize any of the breweries. Other organizations which have not so acted will do so at their next meeting.

Local Assembly No. 10,813, composed of the Co-operative Clothing Cutters, passed a resolution endorsing the brewery workers' lockout, and at a recent meeting endorsing the brewery workers' unions. The same organizations will hold a special meeting on Saturday evening, when a fine will be imposed upon any member who is found patronizing any saloon where pool beer is sold.

Council No. 3 of the Furniture and Carpet Employees' Association will meet on Friday night, when a resolution will be offered providing for the imposing of a fine of \$2 on any member discovered drinking pool beer or patronizing a saloon or any other place where it is sold.

The Hat Salesmen's Union has voted to fine its members \$10 each for the first offense in drinking pool beer, and suffer expulsion from the ranks of the union for a second offense. The union will also take action against any member who is found patronizing any saloon where pool beer is sold.

The Trunkmakers' Union will let pool beer be sold. The West Side Association of Silk Ribbon Weavers will not drink any pool beer. It has unanimously endorsed the action of the brewery workers.

The Housewives' Union has ordered a fine of \$5 on any of its members seen drinking pool beer or otherwise patronizing any place where it is sold.

THE MISCELLANEOUS SECTION'S ACTION.
The Miscellaneous Section of the Central Labor Union, at its meeting last night, adopted the following unanimously:
Whereas, The brewery workers have been unfairly treated, and have been unjustly locked out of their work, and have been denied the right of their work to have a union; and
Whereas, To accomplish this they have forced men willing to work out of work, and thereby demonstrated the brutality and incapacity of the labor law as it is now administered; therefore, be it resolved, That Section Ten condemn the inhuman action of the boss brewers, and earnestly appeal to all fair-minded persons to leave pool beer and every place where it is sold severely alone.

ENTERING MOTION

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1888.

MR. CONKLING DEAD

Medical Skill Could Not Save Him.

The End Came This Morning.

One of the Manliest and Ablest Men of the Day.

Sketch of His Career in Politics and Law.

George William Curtis led the cry that Conkling had been disloyal to Gov. Dix in 1874. Gen. Dix himself worked steadily and strongly against the Senator.

The Republican State Convention, which met at Syracuse, March 28, 1876, presented the name of Roscoe Conkling to the National Republican Convention as their choice for the Presidency. The enormous vote of the convention, flustering as they were, may be accepted as a reasonably fair appraisal of Conkling's worth.

The convention presented him "as a statesman and a patriot of the highest ability and character, whose long and distinguished public career is without reproach, who has faithfully served the cause of freedom and the Union through the great struggle of the last fifteen years, who has been steadfast to equal rights and financial honesty and the undiluted exponent of Republican principle."

Conkling was a man of a muscular build, good height and fine appearance. His pointed beard and hyperion curls were salient features which the cartoonists grasped at for their caricatures. But he had fire, a strong individuality, was a fighter with clearly defined views, a powerful partisan and a loyal friend.

He was returned to the Thirty-seventh Congress and made his first important speech in the House in the following January—a brilliant, impassioned inveighing against slavery, that iron-belted, marble-hearted oppressor.

Conkling was a staunch exponent and defender of President Lincoln's clean-cut, vigorous attitude towards the rebellion. Without aiming to vindicate the leadership of the Republican party, he was an uncompromising ally of its policy. In the sordid debates of the sessions of the Thirty-seventh Congress Conkling established his reputation as one of the foremost of debaters, a fearless partisan and an enlightened statesman. He became the leader of the New York delegation in the Lower House.

He made the most determined resistance to Governor Seymour's Legal Tender bill, and proposed a measure of his own, which was rejected.

In 1862 Mr. Conkling suffered a defeat from his old Utica rival, Francis Kernan, who was sent to the Thirty-eighth Congress from the Utica district. He was still active in politics, however, and in 1864 was again returned to Congress, and then became a member of the famous Thirty-ninth Congress. He took an active part in all debates on reconstruction, and advocated the carrying out of the policy Mr. Lincoln had outlined before his assassination.

Conkling was as warm a friend of Grant as he was an enemy of Johnson. He was one of the first friends in Congress to treat Grant as a friendship, which had the rare quality of endurance through wear and woe. Conkling was now Senator, and was the head and front of the Republicans. His staunch allegiance to Grant and the well-known regard of the President for the Senator made all those who were hostile to Grant inimical to Conkling.

Conkling was re-elected in 1871 to the Senate. The struggle for 1876 had all easy begun and the New York Senator met with opposition even in the Republican ranks. The Union League Club opposed him and the New York Times and Harper's Weekly were unceasingly adverse to his pretensions.

Conkling was born in Albany on Oct. 30, 1828. His father, Alfred Conkling, was an eminent lawyer, who occupied at different times positions of high official trust. He had been a United States Circuit Judge, a member of the Seventeenth Congress from

The Letter That He Longed For Quickly Came.
Mr. J. Brown's Case of "World" Office.
THE WORLD IS THE SITUATION SECURING MEDIUM.

PRICE ONE CENT.

EXTRA

1 P. M.

RACERS BURNED

Cruel Death of Trotters at Palo Alto.

Norlaine, the Record Yearling, Destroyed.

Palo Alto and Manzanita Badly Scorched.

An Incendiary Fire at Senator Stanford's Stables.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—An incendiary fire is reported to have taken place at Senator Leland Stanford's Palo Alto Farm shortly after midnight. The details are very meagre, but it is reported that some half-dozen of the most valuable horses on the farm were burned to death, including Norlaine, whose mile last year in 2:31 1/2 was the best ever trotted by a yearling.

The others burned include California Belle, Rexford Maiden, Emma Robertson, Troubadour, Lowell and Howard. Those reported badly injured and who will probably have to be destroyed are Palo Alto, with a record of 2:20 1/2, and Manzanita, with a record of 2:16.

Only a few minutes before the flames were discovered in the stable the watchman made his usual rounds and found everything in order. He had not reached his room before the presence of fire was discovered, and almost before the stablemen could raise a cry the one-story wooden sheds were blazing fiercely. Every person on the farm ran to the barns to try to liberate the horses, but almost before a door could be opened the intense heat had driven the men back and they were forced to witness the cruel destruction of the horses without being able to lift a hand to save them.

Palo Alto, Manzanita and Norlaine were at one end of the burning building, and when the employees saw that no efforts could save the other horses, they did what they could towards rescuing the three named.

The latter was taken from Palo Alto's neck and the horse was turned loose and driven from the stall. But the glare had frightened him to such an extent that he made no attempt to reach the corral, and was only with difficulty that he was restrained from rushing into the flames.

A number of other stallions succeeded in rescuing Norlaine and Manzanita. The first man who was rescued was Palo Alto, who was considered a mercy to kill her, and the fastest yearling in the world was put out of pain. Manzanita had been burned about the head, and is seriously injured, but with the care that was immediately bestowed she will probably recover.

Palo Alto was rescued at last from the building, but it is not thought the animal will survive.

The fire was rapid, and an hour after the outbreak of the flames the shed was in ruins and the unfortunate animals were so many heaps of bones.

The horses in the other sheds were turned loose and driven into the corral. They were wild with fright, and one or two escaped in the darkness. A number of them calmed off to the trotting ground a mile distant, where they huddled in with the other animals there.

The flames were plainly visible at Menlo Park, where it was thought the entire stables had been burned. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, but it is quite probable it will be greater than that.

Every effort was made to discover the supposed incendiary, but without success. The buildings for the stock at Palo Alto are not elaborate, but they are all ample and well adapted for their respective uses. There are only three two-story buildings on the farm for the trotting shed. The rest of the buildings for stock are sheds and barns of one story.

The training stable is 150 feet in length, north and south, and 100 feet in width along the center, including the projection at the east end. It has twenty-six box stalls, each 12 by 14 feet. The doors were of ample width to admit of easy entry in and out. In the upper story were two hay and grain. The only furniture in the stalls was a galvanized feeding-box, which could be taken out, if desired, when the horse had finished feeding. The stalls had curtain bottoms.

The horses named above are in breeding, as follows:
Norlaine, 2 years, by Norval, dam Elaine by Messenger, foaled Feb. 2, 1886.
Manzanita, 2 years, by Lexington, dam Elaine, foaled Feb. 12, 1886.
Palo Alto, 2 years, by Lexington, dam Elaine, foaled Feb. 12, 1886.
California Belle, 2 years, by Lexington, dam Elaine, foaled Feb. 12, 1886.
Rexford Maiden, 2 years, by Lexington, dam Elaine, foaled Feb. 12, 1886.
Emma Robertson, 2 years, by Lexington, dam Elaine, foaled Feb. 12, 1886.
Troubadour, 2 years, by Lexington, dam Elaine, foaled Feb. 12, 1886.
Lowell, 2 years, by Lexington, dam Elaine, foaled Feb. 12, 1886.
Howard, 2 years, by Lexington, dam Elaine, foaled Feb. 12, 1886.



EX-SENATOR ROSCOE CONKLING.